



THE
NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

WELLINGTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1865.

ORDER IN COUNCIL,

Proclaiming certain Lands under "The New Zealand Settlements Act, 1863."

G. GREY, Governor.

At the Government House, at Auckland, on the eighteenth day of May, 1865.

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by "The New Zealand Settlements Act, 1863," it was enacted amongst other things, that whenever the Governor in Council should be satisfied that any Native Tribe or section of a tribe or any considerable number thereof, have, since the first day of January, 1863, been engaged in rebellion against Her Majesty's authority, it should be lawful for the Governor in Council to declare that the District within which any land being the property or in possession of such tribe or section or considerable number thereof should be situate, should be a District within the provisions of the said Act, and the boundaries of such District in like manner to define and vary as he should think fit;

And whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that certain Native tribes, or sections of tribes, having respectively as their property or in their possession the lands hereunder described, have been engaged in rebellion against Her Majesty's authority;

Now therefore, His Excellency the Governor, in exercise of the power vested in him by the said recited Act, doth hereby, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the Colony, declare that from the date hereof, all the lands of the tribe "Ngaiterangi" described in the Schedule to this Proclamation, shall be a District within the provisions of the "New Zealand Settlements Act, 1863," and shall be designated by the name mentioned in such Schedule, and doth declare that the said Lands are required for the purposes of the said Act and are subject to the provisions thereof, and doth order that the said Lands shall be and the same are hereby set apart and reserved as sites for settlements and colonization agreeably to the Provisions of the said Act; And doth order, that in accordance with

the promise made by His Excellency the Governor at Tauranga, on the sixth day of August, 1864, three-fourths in quantity of the said lands shall be set apart for such persons of the tribe Ngaiterangi as shall be determined by the Governor, after due enquiry shall have been made.

FRED. THATCHER,
 Acting Clerk of the Executive Council.

LANDS ABOVE REFERRED TO.

Schedule—Tauranga District.

All that land estimated to contain 214,000 acres, known as the Tauranga Block

Bounded on the north-east by the sea from the mouth of Wairaki Creek to Ngakuria-whare Point; on the south-east by a line bearing south 45° west (true) 16 miles; thence on the south-west by a line bearing north 45° west (true) to the summit or watershed of the dividing range of hills between the East Coast and the Thames Valley; and thence following the said watershed northward to the summit of the Aroha Mountain; and on the north-west by a straight line from the summit of the Aroha Mountain to Ngakuria-whare Point.

Together with the Island of Tahua or Mayor Island, and such portions of Motiti or Flat Island as shall be adjudged to belong to the Ngaiterangi Tribe, or to individual members thereof.

Warrant abolishing Principal Polling Places.

By His Excellency SIR GEORGE GREY, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,
 GREETING:—

WHEREAS by "The Regulation of Elections Act, 1858," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor by Warrant under his hand, from time to time, to appoint Polling Places for each Electoral District, within or without the limits

thereof, and to appoint any one of such places to be the principal Polling Places for the District, and all or any of such Polling Places at any time to abolish and to appoint other Polling Places in lieu thereof;

And whereas by Warrant under the hand of the Governor, bearing date the sixteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three,

THE FERRY HOUSE, WAIRAU RIVER,
was appointed a principal Polling Place, for the District of Tua Marina, and

THE HOUSE OF MR. YARKER, TOWN OF HAVELOCK,
was appointed a principal Polling Place for the District of Pelorus, for the Election of Members of the Provincial Council of Marlborough;

And whereas it is expedient to abolish the same:
Now Know Ye, that I, SIR GEORGE GREY, the Governor of the said Colony, in pursuance of the power and authority in me vested by the said Act, do hereby abolish the abovenamed principal Polling Places for the said Districts, for the Election of Members of the Provincial Council.

Given under my hand, at the Government House, at Auckland, this seventeenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

G. GREY.

By His Excellency's command,
FRED. A. WELD.

*Warrant appointing an additional Polling Place for
Tua Marina, Marlborough.*

By His Excellency SIR GEORGE GREY, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,
GREETING:—

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly, intituled "The Regulation of Elections Act, 1858," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor by Warrant under his hand, from time to time, to appoint Polling Places for each Electoral District within or without the limits thereof, and to appoint any one of such places to be the principal Polling Place for the District, and all or any of such Polling Places at any time to abolish, and to appoint other Polling Places in lieu thereof; And Whereas by another Act of the General Assembly, intituled "The Provincial Elections Act, 1858," it is enacted that, subject to certain provisions therein contained, every Election of the Superintendent or of a Member of the Provincial Council of a Province shall be conducted in the manner prescribed by "The Regulation of Elections Act, 1858," aforesaid, and all the provisions of the said last mentioned Act shall apply to the Elections of Superintendents and Members of Provincial Councils:

Now Know Ye, that I, SIR GEORGE GREY, the Governor of the said Colony, in pursuance of the power and authority in me vested by the said Acts, do hereby appoint the following place to be an additional Polling Place for the District of Tua Marina, for the Election of Members of the Provincial Council of the Province of Marlborough, namely,

THE WOOLSHED, NEAR THE FERRY, AT THE WAIRAU RIVER.

And I do further appoint the Polling Place, namely, MOUNT PLEASANT, to be the principal Polling Place for the said District for such Election.

Given under my hand, at the Government House, at Auckland, this seventeenth day

of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

G. GREY.

By His Excellency's command,
FRED. A. WELD.

*Warrant appointing Principal Polling Place for
Pelorus, Marlborough.*

By His Excellency SIR GEORGE GREY, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,
GREETING:—

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly, intituled "The Regulation of Elections Act, 1858," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor by Warrant under his hand, from time to time, to appoint Polling Places for each Electoral District within or without the limits thereof, and to appoint any one of such places to be the principal Polling Place for the District, and all or any of such Polling Places at any time to abolish, and to appoint other Polling Places in lieu thereof; And Whereas by another Act of the General Assembly, intituled "The Provincial Elections Act, 1858," it is enacted that, subject to certain provisions therein contained, every Election of the Superintendent or of a Member of the Provincial Council of a Province shall be conducted in the manner prescribed by "The Regulation of Elections Act, 1858," aforesaid, and all the provisions of the said last mentioned Act shall apply to the Elections of Superintendents and Members of Provincial Councils:

Now Know Ye, that I, SIR GEORGE GREY, the Governor of the said Colony, in pursuance of the power and authority in me vested by the said Act, do hereby appoint the following place to be the principal Polling Place for the District of Pelorus, for the Election of Members of the Provincial Council of the Province of Marlborough, namely,

THE COURT HOUSE, HAVELOCK.

Given under my hand at the Government House, at Auckland, this seventeenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

G. GREY.

By His Excellency's command,
FRED. A. WELD.

*Charles E. Haughton, Esq., elected to House of
Representatives.*

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Wellington, 14th June, 1865.

IT is hereby notified that a writ issued for the election of a member of the House of Representatives for the District of the Gold Fields has been returned, with a certificate to the effect that

CHARLES E. HAUGHTON, Esq.,
has been duly elected.

FRED. A. WELD.

*Hon. D. Pollen appointed Agent at Auckland for the
General Government.*

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Wellington 24th June, 1865.

IT is hereby notified that

The Honorable DANIEL POLLEN, M.L.C.
has been appointed Agent at Auckland for the General Government.

FRED. A. WELD.

Resignation by J. H. Harris, Esq., of Office of Superintendent. Otago.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 23rd June, 1865.

THE Governor directs it to be notified for general information that

JOHN HYDE HARRIS, Esq.,

having resigned the Office of Superintendent of the Province of Otago, His Excellency, in behalf of Her Majesty the Queen, has this day accepted that resignation.

FRED. A. WELD.

Deputy Returning Officer appointed.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 8th June, 1865.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

WILLIAM INNES BRIDGES, Esq.,

to be Deputy Returning Officer for the election of members of the Provincial Council of Southland for the Electoral Districts of Riverton, Longwood, Aparima, Waianewa, and Waiiau, under "The Regulation of Elections Act Amendment Act, 1863."

F. A. WELD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 14th June, 1865.

THE following additional correspondence respecting the late engagement between the Forest Rangers and Waikato Militia and the Natives in the Bush near Patea, is published for general information.

FRED. A. WELD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, May 31st, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, reporting the particulars of an attack by a party of Forest Rangers and Waikato Militia Volunteers under your command, upon rebel natives encamped in a strong position in the forest near the Patea River.

I anticipate important results from the moral effect of this action, as you have shewn the natives that it is possible to surprise and successfully to attack them in their fastnesses, with inferior numbers—and I have great pleasure in expressing to you the cordial thanks of the Government. I have also to request that you will convey to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men under your command, the thanks of the Government, for the gallant manner in which they performed a very difficult and arduous service.

I have, &c.,

FRED. A. WELD.

Major Von Tempsky, &c.

Extract from a Letter from Horopapera, a Native Assessor at Putiki Wharanui, to Hori Kerei, Wellington,—dated 18th May, 1865.

* * * * E hoa,—Kua mate te Pakeha ki Patea—tokoturu—kotahi apiha e rua hoia; nga Maori 15. * * * *

[TRANSLATION.]

* * * * Friend,—Pakehas have been killed at Patea, three of them—one officer and two soldiers; fifteen Maories (were killed). * * * *

Mem. by Mr. Halse.

Hori Kerei informs me that as the Putiki Natives have constant communication with their friends at Patea, that this in all probability is a correct report gathered from Native sources.

H. HALSE.

22nd May, 1865.

Members of Provincial Council, Wellington, Elected.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 21st June, 1865.

IT is hereby notified that writs issued for the election of Members of the Provincial Council of the Province of Wellington, have been returned with certificates to the effect that—

For the Hutt District,

Messrs. Alfred Ludlam, Steven Fagan, William Milne, Richard Burt, and William McDowell;

For the District of the City of Wellington,

Messrs. Edward Pearce, Walter Turnbull, Charles Bonythorne Borlase, William Bernard Rhodes, Joe Dransfield, George Hunter, William Waring Taylor, George Crawford, William Fitzherbert, William Hickson, John Howard Wallace, and Robert Pharazyn;

For the Karori and Makara District,

Messrs. John Johnstone and John Brown Reading;

For the Porirau District,

Messrs. Alfred de Bathe Brandon, David Galloway, and James Taylor;

For the Wairarapa West District,

Messrs. Henry Bunny, Joseph Masters, and Robert Porter Welch;

For the Rangitikei District,

Messrs. A. W. F. Halcombe, Alexander Milne, and James Allison;

For the District of Wanganui,

Messrs. John Bryce, Thomas Kells, and William Hogg Watt;

For the District of Wairarapa East,

Robert Stokes, Esq.,
have been duly elected.

FRED. A. WELD.

Notice to Mariners.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 14th June, 1865.

THE following Notice, received from the Government of Western Australia, respecting the discovery of a low sandy Island off the North-west coast of Australia, is published for general information.

FRED. A. WELD.

Fremantle, 20th April, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to report to you the existence of an island not laid down on the Admiralty chart, sheet No. V., of N.W. Australia, surveys of Cpts. King and Stokes, 1842, or on a general chart of Australia, dated 1864; the nearest danger on the charts being the Beagle Banks, distant some eighteen miles to the North-westward. The following is an extract from my Journal:—

Feb. 15th, 1865.—Daylight, moderate breeze from W.S.W., vessel steering E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S., fine clear weather. At 7h. 20m. a.m., the look-out from aloft reported land to N.N.-eastward; hauled the vessel up direct for it, until had shoaled the water from forty fathoms to five fathoms, over a rocky bottom, the West end of the land then bearing due North, and distant five miles.

It proved to be an island, low and sandy, somewhat elevated towards its centre, which portion was apparently dotted with stunted bushes. It is six miles in length, trending nearly East and West, with an apparent breadth of not more than two or three miles.

The island is now about fifty feet in height, giving a probable elevation of about thirty feet at high

water. Shallow water extends three to four miles Southward of it, and many scattered patches of rock are now visible, extending a considerable distance from both the East and West ends. Some doubtless cover at high water.

As we ran along the edge of the shoal water on a due East course, obtained three sets of sights for longitude, thirty minutes' interval of time between each set, the distance run carefully noted by log and bearings of the land. By these observations I make the centre of the island to be in latitude (from sun's meridian altitude) $15^{\circ} 32' 35''$ South, and longitude $123^{\circ} 45' 45''$ East, assuming Arthur's Head, W.A., to be in $115^{\circ} 45'$ East.

My chronometers I found to be keeping excellent time, by many subsequent observations at Camden Harbor and Tien-Tsin Bay.

This danger is in the direct track of vessels coming from the Westward toward the new settlement at Camden Harbor.

Sighted Cockell's Island at noon, Champagne Isles at 1 p.m., and anchored at 7 p.m. abreast of Point Hall.

I have named this discovery "Expedition Island," in consideration of our present employment in service of the West Australian Government. March 21st, 1865, on my return passage, I passed at 11 a.m. close to the island, and verified the above position. Same day, at 4 p.m., made Adele Island.

I am, &c.,

JOHN T. JARMAN,

Master of the barquetta "Tien Tsin," of London.
Hon. J. S. Roe, Surveyor-General,
Western Australia.

Report on the Harbors of the West Coast of Canterbury.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 14th June, 1865.

THE following letter, with its enclosures, from His Honor the Superintendent of Canterbury is published for general information.

FRED. A. WELD.

Superintendent's Office,
Christchurch, Canterbury, N.Z.
26th May, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward for your information copies of Reports on the Coast and Bar Harbors of the West Coast of this Province, which have been furnished to me by the Port Officer for the Province.

I have, &c.,

S. BEALEY, Superintendent.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

Hokitika, April 5th, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, upon the information I have gathered both from personal observation and the local experiences of persons qualified to give an opinion upon the nature of this Bar Harbor, as well as upon the steps I have taken for facilitating its entrance as much as possible.

The River Hokitika is situated on the West Coast of the Province of Canterbury, in Lat. by observation $42^{\circ} 41' 30''$ S., Long. by chron. $170^{\circ} 59' 15''$ East, and is navigable for vessels of a light draft of water for the distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from its entrance.

There is good anchorage from 2 to 3 miles off its mouth in from 8 to 10 fathoms, dark sand, and good holding ground. Should vessels intending to take the Bar have to anchor, to await daylight or high water, they should bring up a little to the southward of the Port, for whereas there is usually a southerly current in the offing, a very strong set will often be found within the break on the Bar.

A constant heavy westerly swell rolls in on this portion of the coast, and although the prevailing gales

blow from the N.W., S.W., and S.E., enabling vessels to lay well off shore and obtain an offing, the masters of vessels should not neglect watching the weather carefully, and in the event of its threatening, put to sea in good time. The heaviest break of the sea is immediately outside the Bar in two fathoms water. The Bar itself is constantly shifting in direction, and varying in depth; after a heavy fresh the river runs straight out to sea, and during the interval of moderate and fine weather the sea piles up either the Northern or Southern Spit and makes a series of middle banks, forming one, two, or three channels, as the case may be, averaging only a depth of from 12 to 18 inches at low water.

It is high water, full and change, at Hokitika Bar 9 hours 39 minutes, and the mean rise and fall of tide averages from $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 feet, but this is of course greatly affected by the amount of fresh in the river.

Having thus briefly described the main features of the Hokitika, I will proceed to report its capabilities as a Port, and the steps I have taken to render its entrance as safe as possible. No vessel over a draft of 8 feet should ever be sent to Hokitika, and it is still more suitable for small steamers and sailing craft drawing from 4 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet when loaded; the latter should not attempt the Bar without a commanding breeze, for the sea runs very irregularly in the break and often throws a vessel athwart the channel, when if there be not wind sufficient for her to recover her steerage way quickly, she is liable to be swept by the northerly current on the North Spit.

The sea does not roll in on the beach in the vicinity of Hokitika in regular lines of breakers, but in one confused mass of broken water and blind rollers, and it is madness for vessels outside to attempt to communicate with the shore by means of boats either by crossing the Bar or endeavouring to effect a landing on the beach. Several lives have already been sacrificed, and many more will be if this practice is persisted in.

Being fully convinced that boat communication between the shore and the shipping was impracticable, I proceeded to erect a signal mast and semaphore on either spit at the entrance of the river, so that one or the other will always face the best channel for the time being, on which the following signals are shown:—

- No. 1. Ball and Red Flag at the masthead.—High water; take the Bar.
- No. 2. Ball and Blue Flag half-mast.—Half flood; wait for tide. When the Bar may safely be attempted at half tide, whether flood or ebb, the Red Flag will be at the masthead over the Ball denoting the state of tide.
- No. 3. Ball on the lowermast cap and white flag.—Ebb tide; Bar dangerous.
- No. 4. No signal.—Do not attempt the Bar.
- No. 5. A Red painted Arm pointed to the right-hand, entering from the seaward.—More to the South.
- No. 6. The other Arm pointed to the left-hand, entering from seaward, more to the North.
- No. 7. The Arms up and down with the mast as you go.—When more than one vessel is crossing the Bar, the foremost vessel will be piloted in, the others following in her wake.

On a moveable pole in front of the signal-mast, the two in one showing the fairway, will be hoisted (if necessary), the set of the current on the Bar thus:—

A Red and White pendant.—To the Northward.

A Square Yellow flag.—To the Southward.

While on the Flagstaff not in use for the piloting signals at high water, the depth, in feet, on the Bar will be denoted by Maryatt's code.

A Red Light is hoisted on the signal-mast on the South Spit each night, visible from 3 to 4 miles.

A house for the accommodation of the signalman and his mate, together with a boat-shed, has been erected on the southern entrance of the river. I have the honor to enclose you a copy of their instructions, as also a diagram of the above signals, which I have forwarded to the several Collectors of Customs throughout New Zealand, as well as to the Editors of the Newspapers in the Australian Colonies.

A life buoy is supplied, and hangs ready for use on each signal-mast.

Opinions have been expressed as to the advisableness of forming a surf-boat establishment, as at Taranaki. I will report more fully on this matter when I have visited other parts of the coast; for in the immediate neighbourhood of the Hokitika there are two features which quite preclude the possibility of such an undertaking being successful—the one I have already referred to, namely, the want of regularity with which the sea rolls in on the beach. At Taranaki, Timaru, and Oamaru, the sea rolls in with a regular line of breakers from two to three deep; while at Hokitika on a fair average fine day, I have counted six series of high curling rollers, followed by others the instant they had broken, almost at right angles running parallel to the line of beach.

Again, another objection that presents itself is, that the shingle beach (to use a sailor's phraseology) is all alive, not like that of Timaru, working constantly to the North, but it is light sandy stuff of no consistency, and in which no anchor will hold; and I am of the opinion that whereas, as I have before stated, there is good holding ground from two to three miles to the westward, with a sandy bottom, yet within a mile of the shore no surf buoy moorings would hold, but would come home with the first strain on the surf line, without which it would be impossible to work boats even if the former and more serious obstacle did not exist.

Another popular cry is for a life-boat to be stationed at Hokitika, so before closing my report I would explain why I do not see the utility of the Government providing one. This portion of the Province, from its position in connection with the direction of the prevalent gales, would hardly be a lee shore; it being a straight coast line and bold too, vessels cannot become embayed. Small craft on failing to cross the Bar may be stranded, but any such vessel must necessarily be of such a light draft of water, that the shipwrecked seamen have only to wait until low water to walk ashore dry-shod, and the vessel herself being hurled within the outside break even before she takes the ground, she would be preserved from any chance of breaking up within the tide.

Those whom the life-boat would be expected to save, are men who will venture to cross and recross the Bar; it is well known that a suitable place must be selected even to launch a life-boat successfully, (no matter what extraordinary adventures she may go through when afloat), and there is no such place in the vicinity of the Hokitika, unless she be kept within the river, in which case I maintain long before her trained crew (and a life-boat is useless without) could be accented, and the boat conveyed to the scene of accident, the lives so recklessly risked would be sacrificed. The plan of the river, showing the soundings I will forward when completed, but I would add for your guidance, that I found an average depth along the northern bank of the river for three-quarters of a mile further up than the present township of 4 to 4½ feet at low water, with a soft muddy bottom on which vessels may ground without injury, there are however several snags which must be removed.

I have, &c.,

FREDK. D. GIBSON,

Port Officer.

Wm. Rolleston, Esq.,
Provincial Secretary.

Hokitika, April 29th, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that, in accordance with my instructions, conveyed by letter from the Provincial Secretary, I proceeded to the River Grey on the 7th inst., and on my arrival there, having communicated with Mr. John Revell, in charge of the depôt, commenced to remove the Government buildings from their original site, and after rafting them down the lagoon, completed their re-erection on the Police Reserve at Blaketown, on the evening of Friday, April the 13th.

Having availed myself of all the information obtained, and after a careful inspection of the entrance of the river, I felt convinced that the North Spit, situated in the Nelson Province, was the most suitable position for the erection of a flagstaff, I therefore selected that site, and the tidal signals were exhibited for the first time on the 21st instant.

The mast is so constructed as to face both channels, having two sets of crosstrees placed at right angles, each furnished with semaphoric arms, thus obviating the necessity of erecting a second mast on the South bank or Canterbury side of the river, which is very low and over which the sea sometimes washes.

The River Grey is situated in Latitude 42° 23' S., Longitude 171° 11' E.

The Bar at its entrance, like those of all the other rivers on the West Coast, is constantly shifting; and after a heavy fresh when the channel breaks straight out in a westerly direction, it is perfectly safe, and easy of access for small vessels drawing from 8 to 9 feet, whereas in the absence of any fresh in the river the channel makes either to the North or the South, but usually in the former direction, running for a short distance nearly parallel with the coast line, and at such times the entrance of the Grey is far more dangerous than that of the Hokitika, because vessels crossing the Bar take the sea abeam when in the heaviest break, and, unless under command of very small helm, stand in danger of becoming stranded on the beach before they are in a position to keep away for the entrance of the river, which of itself, although of a great depth of water, is very narrow.

It is high water, full and change, at 10 hours 15 minutes, but the highest tides often occur the day following.

I have carefully sounded the river as far as navigable for vessels, or a distance of rather more than a mile from its mouth, and the least water I obtained was from 3½ ft. to 4 feet at dead low water, while at the same time of tide I found from 15 to 18 feet both at the entrance and abreast the Government coal wharf.

I have placed a buoy, painted red, on the only dangerous snag lying in the fairway abreast the Maori Pa, and I have appointed Mr. James Slatker to be signal-man, subject to the approval of His Honor the Superintendent. I have the honor to enclose to you a copy of the instructions I gave to him. Before leaving the Grey, I assisted Mr. Revell in enclosing Messrs. Whitcombe and Townsend's graves, with the railings forwarded by the Government for that purpose.

Having completed my instructions I proceeded by land to the Teramakau, both for the purpose of examining the entrance of that river, as well as enabling me to report more fully on the suitability of the coast line between the Grey and Hokitika for surf-boat communication. This river, which is situated 10 miles to the southward of the Grey, empties itself into the sea at the present time by two channels, the one running northwards, which is nearly dry at low water, and the other in a southwesterly direction, in which I found 5 to 6 feet.

The entrance is not so confined as that of the Grey, nor yet is it equal to the Hokitika, but small vessels

drawing from 4 to 5 feet could cross its Bar without incurring a greater risk than they would at either of the other rivers; the only obstacle to the navigation of this river is a dangerous snag on the northern side of the southwest channel, in the break on the Bar, which I think it possible to remove without very much difficulty.

It is high water, full and change, at 9 hours 55 minutes, mean rise and fall 9 feet.

I have carefully studied the coast line from the Grey to the Hokitika, and I have examined the proposed boat-landing, situated about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the northward of the River Arahaura, and I am of opinion that though the place indicated is without a doubt the best adapted for the boat communication; yet I cannot recommend the establishment of a surf-boat service. I believe it would entail great loss of life and property, and in the end prove a signal failure.

The objections against this means of communication are as follows:—

1st. The irregularity of the line of surf, and the great distance the broken water extends to seaward.

2nd. The non-consistency of the shingle outside of the break, which renders it incapable of holding any surf moorings.

3rd. The highest rollers break outside in from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fathoms water, a long distance from the beach, and nearly always present such a volume of water as to preclude the possibility of hauling any boat through it to gain an offing.

It is my belief that a boulder-bank exists, extending the whole distance from the Grey to the Hokitika, running parallel with the beach, at a distance of from five to six hundred yards to seaward—that it is on this the heaviest of the break takes place—through this the freshes down the rivers burst, forming the channels over the Bars; and I cannot help thinking that this portion of the coast is extending to the westward, being gradually formed by the sea through a series of lagoons. The whole coast immediately above highwater mark tends to confirm this opinion, not less so the lowwater to the North of the Arahaura, where the sea has nearly completed its work in forming a new lagoon.

I have, &c.,

FREDK. D. GIBSON,

G. S. Sale, Esq., Commissioner, Port Officer.
Hokitika.

Hokitika, May 9th, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to you my report on the coast between the Hokitika and Mahitahi Rivers, which I have visited in company with Mr. John Rochfort, for the purpose of examining from seaward the bars of the various rivers, with a view of finding another port.

On Saturday evening the "Bruce," under command of Captain Malcolm, shaped a course at dusk, and proceeded under easy steam for Okarita. The wind was south-west with drizzling rain and a long rolling swell (Barometer 29°). At daylight on Sunday, 7th, finding ourselves off the Waiau, or five miles to the South of the Okarita, we steamed back to it. The weather on our arrival there was very hazy, and the swell rapidly increasing broke frequently in 9 fathoms with great irregularity off the entrance, indicating a foul rocky bottom. The Bar appeared one mass of broken water, showing no channel. Mr. Rochfort informing me of a sheltered bay situated midway between our position and Jackson's Bay, into which a small river named Mahitahi empties itself; consulting with him, I determined to examine it, the more so as I wished to give time for the sea to go down so that I might further examine the Okarita on my return. Steaming close along the

shore at half speed, at 2 p.m. we ran out of a heavy swell into fine smooth water. Cautiously sounding till close in under the South Head, we dropped our anchor at three fathoms at dead low water; the bottom was hard speckled sand, and apparently good holding ground. I consider this bay a much better harbor than either Timaru, Oamaru, or Moeraki, because it is protected from everything except a northerly wind, which seldom blows here with any violence, and on necessity a sailing vessel could put to sea without any difficulty; besides which, I feel sure vessels could generally discharge their cargo in their own boats, so little surf is there on the beach; and were there a short inexpensive jetty constructed in the South corner, on the sand, even in a northerly breeze I hardly think cargo boat communication would be intercepted; and further, it will, I am sure, prove a great acquisition to the larger description of vessels seeking shelter from a southerly breeze, being the only protected anchorage between Wanganui Inlet and Jackson's Bay, which latter place it closely resembles. The southern headland is a bold rocky promontory, stretching out a mile and a half in a north-west direction, and forming the shelter. On this we landed, stepping from the boat on a rock, and re-embarked at dark dry-shod. I have named the bay "Bruce Bay," because that vessel was the first to anchor there.

The weather looking fine, and the water glass-smooth, we weighed anchor at 3:30 a.m. the following day; but no sooner did we leave Bruce Bay than we fell into a heavier swell than yesterday, our hopes of entering any of the smaller bar rivers fell very considerably, nevertheless we determined on examining them as closely as safety would permit. We coasted along the shore, which is all of a similar character, between Bruce Bay and Hokitika, being in diggers' parlance "made terraces," thickly timbered, the coast line, with a few exceptions at the headlands, being sandy beach.

At Waikukupa, a small creek abreast of Mount Cook, I observed the cutter "Trader" safely riding inside. You may recollect she left here some weeks ago with a party of prospectors, having the intention of entering the Wanganui. Five tents were pitched near her; we were prevented from holding communication by the heavy surf. Mr. Rochfort tells me this creek is not deeper at low water than your ankles. So I pass on to the Okarita.

It was now perfectly clear, and we stood in as far as it was safe, and obtained a good view of the entrance, which I found much more confined and intricate than had been represented, and very much inferior to the Hokitika. Hohuhamaru, which is on the southern side of the Okarita, is a high rocky headland from which a rocky bottom evidently stretches out to the north-west causing an irregular heavy cross swell, frequently breaking, which would preclude vessels from anchoring outside. The North side is a low sandy bank covered with coarse grass and flax, extending some five miles North, and enclosing a lagoon of considerable size. The resident natives told Mr. Rochfort that in their remembrance the entrance has been completely closed up, so that they could walk across dry-footed, being in this respect similar to Lake Ellesmere.

The wind and sea increasing, and seeing no prospect of being able to enter in our limited time, I next visited in turn the Wataroa and Wanganui Rivers, standing in as before to the edge of the breakers. As both the entrances were narrow and more exposed to the south-west or prevailing swell, I did not consider them worthy of further notice, as they could only be entered by a very small class of craft, and that in chosen weather; so thinking it unadvisable to lose more time, we steamed on for Hokitika.

Bruce Bay is situated in Latitude $43^{\circ} 36'$ S. (roughly), and Mount Cook bears N. 71° E. magnetic. It is the bay shown on the Admiralty Charts, lying between Makauritio and Poraungerangi Points. Mr. Rochfort informs me that a bridle road, taking advantage of all the sand beaches, can be made at a trifling expense.

In conclusion, I would mention having seen a camp about three miles North of Waiau, the encampment before mentioned with the "Trader," at Waikukupa, and some six or seven men travelling South between Wanganui and Abot Head; we also saw smoke at Kaurangarua, eleven miles North of Bruce Bay, supposed to be natives of the locality; and at the Mahitahi communicated with the natives Tokoko and wife, belonging to Wakatipu, who said they had not been visited by any European since Mr. Rochfort was here last year, so that the diggers have not yet got so far down.

I have, &c.,

FREDK. D. GIBSON,
Port Officer.
G. S. Sale, Commissioner,
Hokitika.

Exhibition of Royal Horticultural Society.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 14th June, 1865.

THE following Notice respecting Prizes to be awarded by the Royal Horticultural Society, at an Exhibition to be held in December next, is published for general information.

F. A. WELD.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, SOUTH KENSINGTON.
International Fruit Show.

From Saturday, 9th December, to Saturday, 16th December, 1865, inclusive.

1. The Gold Medal of the Society will be awarded for the best collection of fruit and vegetables produced in the garden of a Sovereign.
2. The Gold Medal of the Society for the best collection of fruit and vegetables grown by any Botanic or Horticultural Society in any part of the world.
3. The Gold Medal of the Society for the best and most complete *representative* collection of fruit and vegetables from any of the Colonies.
4. First Banksian Gold Medal for the best and most complete *representative* collection from the Presidencies of India.
5. Certificates will be awarded for separate exhibitions of fruits and vegetables, either fresh or preserved, from all parts of the world.
6. The first Gold Knightian Medal of the Society to the exhibitor who shall obtain the greatest number of first-class certificates.
7. The second Gold Knightian Medal to the exhibitor who shall obtain the greatest number of second-class certificates.
8. The second Gold Banksian Medal to the exhibitor who shall obtain the greatest number of third-class certificates.
9. The first Gold Banksian Medal to the exhibitor who shall gain the greatest number of marks, counting first, second, and third certificates as three, two, and one marks respectively.

Bombay International Exhibition.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 14th June, 1865.

THE following Letters (with enclosures) from the Secretaries to the proposed Bombay International Exhibition, is published for general information.

FRED. A. WELD.

PROSPECTUS OF A PROPOSED EXHIBITION IN BOMBAY.

Bombay International Exhibition Office,
Town Hall, 14th April, 1865.

SIR,—By direction of the Promoters of the International Exhibition of Bombay Company, Limited, we have the honor to submit for the information of His Excellency the Governor of New Zealand, that they propose to hold an Exhibition of the Industries of all Nations, in Bombay, either in 1866 or 1867.

2. To assist them the Government of Bombay has made over a site to them for the purpose, and the Promoters are to deposit (£50,000) fifty thousand pounds, with this Government, as a pledge of their *bona fides*.

3. This Government has further consented to remit all Customs duties on articles sent for exhibition, which are to be exhibited, or until sold.

4. The Promoters have appointed a Commission in London to undertake all the business of Europe, and have remitted (£70,000) seventy thousand pounds, to London for the cost of the building.

5. They have also appointed a Commission in New York, to which city they have also remitted (£10,000) ten thousand pounds.

6. The Promoters propose to pay freight on all articles for exhibition passed by these Commissions.

7. Space will be allowed free to all passed exhibitors.

8. The Promoters would now respectfully solicit the co-operation of the Government of New Zealand towards their design by making known the objects of the intended Exhibition, and by inviting and assisting persons interested in raw products and manufactures of New Zealand.

9. The Promoters believe that the proposed Exhibition will be particularly useful in promoting the trade between Bombay and China, the Australian Colonies, the Cape, and the United States of America, and are therefore particularly anxious to have New Zealand well represented.

10. The Committee are unable in the case of New Zealand to suggest the machinery by which their objects could be best promoted, and would be happy either to receive suggestions on that point or to sanction any measures which your Government might adopt.

11. Mr. W. E. Frere, late member of Council of this Government, who proposes to visit New Zealand before going to England, will present a copy of this letter to you and make any explanations needed.

12. The Promoters' rules for European and American exhibitors are enclosed. It will be seen that the freight will be paid on all articles for exhibition, approved by the local authorities. But all articles *bona fide* of indigenous productions and articles of commerce, will be admitted, if the owners send them at their own cost.

We have, &c.,

BHAU DAJI,
GEO. C. M. BIRDWOOD,
Secretaries.

The Colonial Secretary, New Zealand.

General Department, Bombay Castle,
13th January, 1865.

SIR,—I have had the honor to receive your letter No. 1, dated the 28th of December, 1864, with reference to the proposed Exhibition in Bombay.

2. This letter was considered by His Excellency the Governor in Council, who ordered the formation of a Committee to determine, in conjunction with the Promoters, the various questions raised by you.

The result of the Committee's deliberations is contained in the accompanying memorandum. His

Excellency the Governor in Council agrees, I am directed to inform you, to the terms contained in the memorandum, and will immediately have them put in legal form.

4. Government will also furnish the Promoters with credentials, as solicited by you in paragraph 2 of your letter under acknowledgment.

I have, &c.,

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, dated 27th January, 1865.

Read the following letter from J. Bickersteth, Esq., Solicitor to Government, to E. W. Ravenscroft, Esq., Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, No. 1, dated 2nd January, 1865:

"I have had the honor of receiving your Memorandum No. 2247, of the 30th ultimo, desiring me, with the other officers named, to meet four gentlemen selected by the Promoters of the Bombay Exhibition, to discuss certain details connected with the proposed Exhibition.

"2. I think it right to mention that the firm of which I am a member are Solicitors to the proposed undertaking, and hence that it may probably give rise to misconception, if I, as a Government officer, form one of the Committee appointed to discuss on behalf of Government the details referred to in the accompaniment to your memorandum, though this fact would be no obstacle to my preparing the contract when the details have been arranged between Government and the Promoters.

"3. I therefore, propose to abstain from attending the meetings of the Committee until I receive the further instructions of Government on the subject."

Resolution—Government have agreed to the terms of the Memorandum dated 3rd instant, and there is, therefore, no objection to Mr. Bickersteth putting them in legal form.

(2.) The credentials promised in Government letter No. 65, dated 13th instant, should be prepared in the Political Department, to which copies of the papers on the subject should be furnished for guidance.

Ordered that copies of the above be forwarded to—
The Solicitor to Government.

The Political Department of the Secretariat, with copies of the papers referred to the resolution.

Dr. Birdwood, Secretary to the proposed International Exhibition in Bombay.

H. E. JACOMB,

Officiating Under Secretary to Government.

(True copies) BHAU DAJI, Secretary.

To Dr. G. Birdwood, Secretary to the proposed International Exhibition of Bombay.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF INDUSTRY AND ART, TO BE HELD IN BOMBAY, IN 1866.

Promoters in Bombay.

T. C. Hayllar, Esq.,
J. P. Leith, Esq.,
R. L. Tracey, Esq.,
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.,
The Honorable Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy,
The Honorable Jugonnathjee Sunkersett,
The Honorable Premabhai Hemabhai,
Cowasjee Jehangherjee, Readymoney, Esq.,
Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq.,
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq.,
Cursetjee Musserwanjee Cama, Esq.,
Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq.,
B. H. Cama, Esq.,

Dinshaw Manockjee, Petit, Esq.,
Homejee Cursetjee, Dady, Esq.,
Premchund Roychund, Esq.,
Bhau Daji, Esq., G.G.M.C., } Honorary
George C. M. Birdwood, Esq., M.D. } Secretaries.
December 26th, 1864.

1. The Promoters have fixed upon Monday, the 4th day of September, 1866, for opening the Exhibition.

2. The Exhibition building will be erected on the Esplanade.

3. The decision, whether goods proposed to be exhibited are admissible or not, must, in each case, rest with the Commissioners appointed in each country.

4. Subject to the necessary limitation of space, all persons, whether designers, inventors, manufacturers, or producers of articles, or proprietors, will be allowed to exhibit; but they must state the character in which they do so.

5. The Promoters will communicate with Foreign and Colonial Exhibitors only through the Commission which may be appointed for that purpose in each Foreign Country or Colony; and no article will be admitted from any Foreign Country or Colony without the sanction of such Commission.

6. No rent will be charged to Exhibitors.

7. Every article produced or obtained by human industry, whether of

Raw Materials,
Machinery,
Manufactures, or
Fine Arts,

will be admitted to the Exhibition, with the exception of

Living Animals and Plants,
Fresh Vegetable and Animal Substances liable to spoil by keeping,
Detonating or Dangerous Substances.

Copper Caps, or other articles of a similar nature, may be exhibited, provided the detonating powder be not inserted; also Lucifer Matches, with imitation tops.

8. Spirits or alcohols, oils, acids, corrosive salts, and substances of a highly inflammable nature, will only be admitted by special written permission, and in well secured glass vessels.

9. The articles exhibited will be divided into the following classes:—

Class. *Section I.*

1. Mining, Quarrying, Metallurgy, and Mineral Products.
2. Chemical Substances and Products, and Pharmaceutical Processes.
3. Substances used for Food, including Wines.
4. Animal and Vegetable Substances used in Manufactures.

Section II.

5. Railway Plant, including Locomotive Engines and Carriages.
6. Carriages not connected with Rail or Tram Roads.
7. Manufacturing Machines and Tools.
8. Machinery in general.
9. Agricultural and Horticultural Machines and Implements.
10. Civil Engineering, Architectural, and Building Contrivances.
11. Military Engineering, Armour and Accoutrements, Ordnance and Small Arms.
12. Naval Architecture, Ships Tackle
13. Philosophical Instruments and Processes depending upon their use.
14. Photographic Apparatus and Photography.
15. Horological Instruments.
16. Musical Instruments.

17. Surgical Instruments and Appliances.

Section III.

- 18. Cotton.
- 19. Flax and Hemp.
- 20. Silk and Velvet.
- 21. Woollen and Worsted, including Mixed Fabrics generally.
- 22. Carpets.
- 23. Woven, Spun, Felted, and Laid Fabrics, when shown as specimens of Printing or Dyeing.
- 24. Tapestry, Lace, and Embroidery.
- 25. Skins, Fur, Feathers, and Hair.
- 26. Leather, including Saddlery and Harness.
- 27. Articles of Clothing.
- 28. Paper, Stationery, Printing, and Bookbinding.
- 29. Educational Works and Appliances.
- 30. Furniture and Upholstery, including Paper-hangings and Papier Mache.
- 31. Iron and General Hardware.
- 32. Steel and Cutlery.
- 33. Works in Precious Metals and their imitations, and Jewellery.
- 34. Glass.
- 35. Pottery.
- 36. Manufactures not included in previous classes.

Section IV.—Modern Fine Arts.

- 37. Architecture.
- 38. Paintings in Oil and Water Colours, and Drawings.
- 39. Sculpture, Models, Die-sinking, and Intaglios.
- 40. Etchings and Engravings.

10. Prizes or rewards for merit, in the form of medals, will be given in sections I., II., and III.

11. Prices may be affixed to the articles exhibited in Sections I., II., III., and IV. These may be sold at any period during the Exhibition, or by general auction at the close of the Exhibition, a small commission being in all cases deducted on account of the Exhibition charges. No article exhibited can be removed before the close of the Exhibition.

12. The Promoters will be prepared to receive all articles which may be sent to them, on or after the 1st of April, and will continue to receive goods until Monday, the 31st of July, 1866, inclusive.

13. Articles of great size or weight, the placing of which will require considerable labour, must be sent before Saturday, the 1st of July, 1866, and manufacturers wishing to exhibit machinery or other objects that will require foundations or special constructions, must make a declaration to that effect on their demands for space.

14. Any exhibitor, whose goods can properly be placed together, will be at liberty to arrange such goods in his own way, provided his arrangement is compatible with the general scheme of the Exhibition, and the convenience of other exhibitors.

15. Where it is desired to exhibit processes of manufacture, a sufficient number of articles, however dissimilar, will be admitted for the purpose of illustrating the process; but they must not exceed the number actually required.

16. Exhibitors will be required to deliver their goods at such part of the building as shall be indicated to them, with the carriage, portorage, and all charges and dues upon them paid, excepting freight.

17. The carts will be unloaded, and the articles and packages taken to the places appointed in the building, by the officers of the Promoters.

18. Upon receipt of notice from the Promoters that the articles are deposited in the building, exhibitors, or their representatives, or agents, must themselves unpack, put together, and arrange their goods.

19. Packing cases must be removed at the cost of the exhibitors or their agents, as soon as the goods are examined and deposited in charge of the Pro-

moters. If not removed within three days of notice being given, they will be disposed of, and the proceeds, if any, applied to the funds of the Exhibition.

20. No counters or fittings will be provided by the Promoters. Exhibitors will be permitted, subject only to the necessary general regulations, to erect, according to their own taste, all the counters, stands, glass frames, brackets, awnings, hangings, or similar contrivances which they may consider best calculated for the display of their goods. Exhibitors, will, however, be assisted in every way in setting up fittings.

21. Exhibitors, or their representatives, should provide whatever light temporary covering may be requisite (such as sheets of oiled calico) to protect their goods from dust; and, in the case of machinery and polished goods, should make the requisite arrangements for keeping the articles free from rust during the time of the Exhibition.

22. Exhibitors must be at the charges of insuring their own goods, should they desire this security. Every precaution will be taken to prevent fire, theft, or other losses; and the Promoters will give all the aid in their power for the legal prosecution of any persons guilty of robbery or wilful injury in the Exhibition, but they will not be responsible for losses or damage of any kind which may be occasioned by fire, or theft, or in any other manner.

23. Exhibitors may employ assistants to keep in order the articles they exhibit, or to explain them to visitors, after obtaining written permission from the Promoters; but such assistants will be forbidden to invite visitors to purchase the goods of their employers.

24. Articles once deposited in the Building will not be permitted to be removed without written permission from the Promoters.

25. Persons who may wish to exhibit Machines or trains of Machinery in motion, will be allowed to have them worked, as far as practicable, under their own superintendence and by their own men.

26. Intending exhibitors in the United Kingdom are requested to apply, without delay, to the London Commission for a Form of Demand for Space, stating at the same time in which of the four Sections they wish to exhibit.

27. The following is the Form which has to be filled up:

- 1. Name and Christian name of applicant, (or name of firm).
- 2. Nature of business carried on.
- 3. Address. { No. of street or square, &c.,
and
Name of town.
- 4. Nature of articles to be exhibited.
- 5. Number of Class in which they are to be exhibited.
- 6. Probable space that will be required for articles or case in which they will be shown:

Floor Space.

Length Feet.
Breadth Feet.
Height Feet.

Hanging or Wall Space.

Height Feet.
Width Feet.

28. Foreign and Colonial exhibitors should apply to the Commission or other central authority appointed by the Foreign or Colonial Government, as soon as notice has been given of its appointment.

29. No articles of foreign manufacture, to whomsoever they belong, or wheresoever they may be, can be admitted for exhibition except with the sanction of the Central Exhibition authority of the country of which they are the produce. The Promoters, or the London or New York Commission respectively, will communicate to such Central Authority the

amount of space which can be allowed to the productions of the country for which it acts, and will also state the further conditions and limitations which may, from time to time, be decided on with respect to the admission of articles. All articles forwarded by such Central Authority will be admitted, provided they do not require a greater aggregate amount of space than that assigned to the country from which they come; and provided also that they do not violate the general conditions and limitations. It will rest with the Central Authority in each country to decide upon the merits of the several articles presented for exhibition, and to take care that those which are sent are such as fairly represent the industry of their fellow-countrymen.

30. Separate space will be allotted to each Foreign Country, within which the Commissioners for that country will be at liberty to arrange the productions entrusted to them, in such manner as they think best, subject to the condition that all Machinery shall be exhibited in the portion of the Building specially devoted to that purpose, and all Pictures in the Fine Art Galleries, and to the observance of any general rules that may be laid down by the Promoters for public convenience.

31. By arrangements made with the Government of Bombay it is hoped that all Foreign or Colonial Goods intended for exhibition sent and addressed in accordance with these regulations, will be admitted into the country, and allowed to be transmitted to the Exhibition Building without being previously opened, and without payment of any duty.

32. Every article sent separately, and every package, must be legibly marked with the name of the Foreign Country or Colony of which it is the produce or manufacture, and as far as practicable, with the name of the exhibitor or exhibitors.

33. The following are the Forms of addresses which should be adopted:—

By Exhibitors in Europe.

To the Commissioners for the Exhibition of Bombay of 1866, London.

From (state country and exhibitor's name.)

By Exhibitors in America.

To the Commissioners for the Exhibition of Bombay of 1866, New York.

(state country and exhibitor's name.)

By Exhibitors in Egypt, Persia, China, Japan, Australia, the Cape, or India.

To the Promoters of the Exhibiton of Bombay of 1866, Bombay.

(state country and exhibitor's name.)

34. To prevent loss, miscarriage, or mislaying articles or packing cases containing them, which occupy less bulk than two cubic feet, should not be sent separately, but packages under such size, containing, as far as possible, the same classes of articles, should be transmitted in combination.

35. It is not the intention of the Promoters to take any steps in reference to the protection of Inventions, or Designs, by Patent or Registration.

Decisions specially applicable to Section IV.—Modern Fine Arts.

Class 37. Architecture.

38. Paintings in Oil and Water Colours, and Drawings.

39. Sculpture, Models, Die-sinking, and Intaglios.

40. Engravings and Etchings.

36. The arrangement of the Works of Art within the space allotted to each Foreign country will be entirely under the control of the accredited representatives of that country, subject only to the necessary general regulations.

37. Detailed Customs Regulations in regard to free Exhibition packages will be issued hereafter.

By order of the Promoters.

GEORGE C. M. BIRDWOOD, M.D.
BHAU DAJI.

Honorary Secretaries.

Town Hall, Bombay, 10th January, 1865.

Justice of the Peace appointed.

Attorney-General's Office,

Wellington, 25th May, 1865.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

WILLIAM NICHOLAS SEARANCKE, Esq.,

of Waikato, in the Province of Auckland, to be a Justice of the Peace for the Colony of New Zealand.

HENRY SEWELL.

Justice of the Peace appointed.

Attorney-General's Office,

Wellington, 29th May, 1865.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

ARTHUR ROBERT OLIVER,

of Waimea South, in the Province of Nelson, Esquire, to be a Justice of the Peace within the Colony of New Zealand.

HENRY SEWELL.

W. N. Searancke, Esq., J.P., appointed a Resident Magistrate.

Attorney-General's Office,

Wellington, 29th May, 1865.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

WILLIAM NICHOLAS SEARANCKE, Esq., J.P.,

of Waikato, in the Province of Auckland, to be a Resident Magistrate.

HENRY SEWELL.

Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court appointed.

Attorney-General's Office,

Wellington, 29th May, 1865.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

JAMES GRINDELL,

of Napier, in the Province of Hawke's Bay, Esquire, to be a Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court.

HENRY SEWELL.

Mr. David Atkinson appointed to lay information under "Arms Act, 1860."

Attorney-General's Office,

Wellington, 29th May, 1865.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

MR. DAVID ATKINSON,

of Wanganui, in the Province of Wellington, to be a person to prefer indictments and lay information under "The Arms Act, 1860."

HENRY SEWELL.

Resignation of Coroner accepted.

Attorney-General's Office,

Wellington, 6th June, 1865.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation by

WILLIAM ROBERT GILLING SAMUELS, Esq.,

of Wakatipu, in the Province of Otago, of his appointment as Coroner within the Colony of New Zealand.

HENRY SEWELL.

J. Rogan, Esq., appointed Civil Commissioner for Kaipara.
Native Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 25th May, 1865.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint
JOHN ROGAN, Esq., R.M.,
to be Civil Commissioner for the District of Kaipara.
WALTER MANTELL.

Surveyors licensed under "Native Lands Act, 1862."
Native Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 13th June, 1865.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to license
ALFRED RANDALL, Esq.,
GEORGE BROWNE, Esq.,
HARRY WADDINGTON SMYTHIES, Esq., and
JOHN DAVID BROWNE, Esq.,
to be Surveyors, under the "Native Lands Act, 1862."
WALTER MANTELL.

POSTAL.

MONEY ORDER BRANCH.

Alteration in Commission on Money Orders.

General Post Office,
Wellington, 17th June, 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given that the commission to be charged on Money Orders issued in New Zealand, will, for the future, be as follows:—

On the United Kingdom.

	s.	d.
For any sum not exceeding £2	1	0
Exceeding £2 but not exceeding £5	2	6
" £5 " " £7	3	6
" £7 " " £10	5	0

On the Australian Colonies.

For any sum not exceeding £5	1	0
Exceeding £5 but not exceeding £10	2	0

Within New Zealand.

For any sum not exceeding £5	0	6
Exceeding £5 but not exceeding £10	1	0

J. L. C. RICHARDSON,
Postmaster-General.

CUSTOMS.

Edward Patten, Esq., appointed Collector of Customs, Hokitika.

Office of Commissioner of Customs,
Wellington, 10th June, 1865.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

EDWARD PATTEN, Esq.,

to be Collector of Customs at the Port of Hokitika, in the Province of Canterbury. The appointment to date from the 1st day of May, 1865.

J. RICHARDSON,
Commissioner.

Customs Notice.

THE Warehouse in the Port of Hokitika which will be known as

PALMER'S BONDING WAREHOUSE

and is described below, has been approved and appointed (provisionally) under Clause XI. of the "Customs Regulation Act, 1858," as a Warehouse for securing Goods under Bond without payment of Duty on first entry thereof:—

The Southern wing and Western half of an Iron Building owned and occupied by Mr. Samuel

Palmer, situate in Wharf-street, at its intersection with Gibson Quay, in the Town of Hokitika, and on "Business Site" No. 44 on the Maps of the Chief Surveyor of Canterbury.

J. W. HAMILTON,
Deputy Commissioner.

Custom House, Hokitika, this 25th day of May, 1865.

Notice of Bonded Warehouse at Nelson.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned Warehouse has been approved and appointed, under the 11th section of the "Customs Regulation Act, 1858," for the reception of Goods under Bond:—

An Iron Building situate on the South side of New-street, known as "Bentley's" Bonded Warehouse.

D. ROUGH,
Deputy Commissioner.

Custom House, Nelson,
2nd June, 1865.

MARINE BOARD.

Notice to Mariners.

CAPTAIN CELLEM, of the s. s. "Queen" reports having grazed on a rock hitherto unknown in the Channel, between the East Cape Island and the main.

The following is an extract from his report:—"The rock is about one cable's length west from the middle of the island, and had 12 feet water on it. I grazed the same at 1 a.m., on the 25th May, in the s. s. "Queen," on her last passage from Auckland."

Captain Cellem's report, and also that of the master of the s. s. "Beautiful Star," which vessel recently struck on a rock north of the East Cape, tends to show that the whole locality is dangerous.

The Board, therefore, would caution masters of vessels against making use of the channel in question.

CHARLES SHARP,
Master Warden.

Marine Board Office,
Wellington, 10th June, 1865.

Notice under "Joint Stock Companies' Act, 1860."

Office of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies,
Auckland, June 5th, 1865.

I, JOHN BOYLE BENNETT, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for the Provinces of Auckland and Hawke's Bay, in the Colony of New Zealand, do hereby notify that I have registered a Memorandum of Association, with Articles of Association annexed, establishing a Company (with limited liability of the Shareholders therein,) entitled—

"THE WAIKATO SAWMILL COMPANY (LIMITED);" the objects of which are, the felling, cutting, and sawing by machinery or otherwise of timber trees in the Waikato District of the Province of Auckland, and the transport and sale thereof and the Company may from time to time determine, and the doing all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects:

And that in pursuance of the provisions of the "Joint Stock Companies' Act, 1860," I have issued a Certificate of Incorporation of the said Company, bearing date this fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

JOHN B. BENNETT,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Registrar-General's Office,
Auckland, 30th May, 1865.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, passed in the eighteenth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and intituled "The Marriage Act, 1854," the following names of OFFICIATING MINISTERS, within the meaning of the said Act, are published for general information—

United Church of England and Ireland.
The Reverend PATRICK HAY MAXWELL,
" ARTHUR F. O'CALLAGHAN,
" WILLIAM SEWELL.

Free Church of Scotland.
The Reverend JAMES COPLAND, M.D.

I, JOHN B. BENNETT, Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in New Zealand, do hereby certify that the foregoing NAMES of OFFICIATING MINISTERS, within the meaning of "The Marriage Act, 1854," have been sent in to me in addition to the names in Lists published in the *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 3, of the 31st of January; No. 12, of the 8th of April; No. 13, of the 25th of April; and No. 18, of the 31st of May, in the present year.

Given under my hand at Auckland, this thirtieth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

JOHN B. BENNETT,
Registrar-General.

In the Supreme Court of New Zealand: Otago and Southland District.

In the matter of the Petition of William Black and Charles Frederick Black, of Omakas, in the Province of Otago, Runholders, Debtors; and in the matter of the Petition of William Walter Cargill, John Cargill, and Edward Bowes Cargill, Creditors of the said William Black and Charles Frederick Black to the extent of not less than Fifty Pounds; and in the matter of "The Debtors and Creditors Act, 1862."

UPON reading the Petition of the abovenamed William Black and Charles Frederick Black, the Affidavit thereunto annexed, and upon hearing Mr. Haggitt, of counsel for the said William Black and Charles Frederick Black, it is ordered that the Registrar at Dunedin of this Honorable Court, do in the name and on the behalf of the said William Black and Charles Frederick Black, convey, assign, and make over all the real and personal estate or estates and effects of them the said William Black and Charles Frederick Black, or either of them, unto Patrick Murray of Dunedin aforesaid, Accountant, upon trust, for the collection and conversion into money of the said estate or estates and effects, and the distribution of the net proceeds *pro rata*, and subject to existing legal priorities (if any) amongst such of the Creditors of the said William Black and Charles Frederick Black as shall duly prove their respective debts by affidavit filed in the Office of the Registrar at Dunedin aforesaid of this Honorable Court within the space of three calendar months from the date of this Order, and upon and subject to

such other trusts and provisions as this Court may at or before the final hearing, direct or approve.

Dated the 15th day of May, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

By the Court.

(L.S.) ROBT. CHAPMAN,
Registrar.

In the Supreme Court of New Zealand: Otago and Southland District.

In the matter of the Petition of William Cullen Whitehead of Otepopo, in the Province of Otago, settler, a Creditor of George Green of Dunedin, in the Province of Otago aforesaid, Stockowner, to the extent of Fifty Pounds and upwards; in the matter of "The Debtors and Creditors Act, 1862."

UPON reading the Petition of the abovenamed William Cullen Whitehead, and the Affidavit thereunto annexed of the said William Cullen Whitehead, and upon hearing Mr. Haggitt, of counsel for the said William Cullen Whitehead, and Mr. Harvey, of counsel for the above-named George Green, it is ordered that the Registrar at Dunedin aforesaid, of this Honorable Court, do, in the name and on the behalf of the said George Green, convey, assign, and make over all the real and personal estate and effects of him the said George Green, unto Robert Henry Forman, of Dunedin, in the Province of Otago, gentleman, upon trust, for the collection and conversion into money of the said estate and effects, and the distribution of the net proceeds *pro rata*, and subject to existing legal priorities, if any, amongst such of the creditors of the said George Green as shall duly prove their respective debts by affidavit filed in the Office of the Registrar at Dunedin of this Honorable Court, within the space of three calendar months from the date of this Order, and upon and subject to such other trusts and provisions as this Court may at or before the final hearing direct or approve.

Dated this fifteenth day of May, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

By the Court.

(L.S.) ROBT. CHAPMAN,
Registrar.

Nelson and Marlborough Coast Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Trafalgar Hotel, in the City of Nelson, on Tuesday, 18th July, at Seven o'clock p.m., to confirm the following Resolution passed at a meeting of Shareholders held on the 15th May last:

"That it is expedient and desirable to wind up the Nelson and Marlborough Coast Steam Navigation Company (Limited), with all convenient speed."

(By order of the Directors)

T. BLACKMAN,
Secretary.

THE following STATEMENT of REVENUE and EXPENDITURE for the half-year ended on the 31st December, 1864, and of EXPENDITURE under the "Loan Appropriation Act, 1863," to the 31st March, 1865, are published by direction of the Hon. the Colonial Treasurer, for general information.

The first-named Statement is in continuation of those published for the period ended 30th June, 1864, and carries on the Public Accounts to the date of the removal of the Seat of Government to Wellington, in January, 1865: since which time, *i.e.*, for the Quarter ended 31st March, 1865, the accounts have been already published.

The Statements referred to, together with that published herewith, shewing the Expenditure under the Loan Act 1863, complete the publication of the Accounts of the Colony, up to the 31st March, 1865.

Treasury, Wellington, 16th June, 1865.

J. WOODWARD,
Assistant Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF THE LOAN OF 1863.

	Charged in Acct. Year 1862-3.			Charged in Acct. Year 1863-4.			Charged in Acct. Year 1864-5.			Totals.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
I. SUPPRESSION OF REBELLION :												
Colonial Forces—												
Pay	*51,671	6	9	428,806	8	1	151,236	6	6	631,714	1	4
Forage	...			5,001	19	8	1,550	11	9	6,552	11	5
Clothing and Equipments.	17,486	13	3	46,382	14	10	2,958	1	3	66,827	9	4
Arms and Accoutrements .	8,973	7	2	39,018	10	8	14,408	3	7	62,400	1	5
Rations	...			25,192	18	7	15,705	1	2	40,897	19	9
Allowances to Families	...			4,928	5	7	2,231	18	4	7,160	3	11
Transport .	7,728	1	3	9,048	11	4	3,644	16	0	20,421	8	7
Horses .	6,873	11	4	13,423	6	11	123	7	10	20,420	6	1
Hospitals .	...			11,443	7	0	3,857	12	0	15,300	19	0
Miscellaneous	...			11,628	10	8	4,446	8	3	16,074	18	11
Total	92,732	19	9	594,874	13	4	200,162	6	8	887,769	19	9
<i>Less :</i>												
Recovery on account of horses	...			...			2,021	5	1	...		
Balance Militia vote £16,204 16 1	...			...			...			...
Fees Militia substitutes 1,710 0 0	...			17,914	16	1	...			19,936	1	2
Total Colonial Forces	92,732	19	9	576,959	17	3	198,141	1	7	867,833	18	7
Block-houses, Buildings, &c.	1,805	11	0	22,467	15	10	6,414	19	9	30,688	6	7
Sea and River Service	9,214	11	2	75,239	16	6	9,002	6	1	93,456	13	9
Maori Prisoners	...			5,747	17	1	3,027	12	0	8,775	9	1
Miscellaneous	2,428	1	8	9,739	15	8	1,954	13	5	14,122	10	9
Total Division I.	106,181	3	7	690,155	2	4	213,540	12	10	1,014,876	18	9
II. Introduction of Settlers	287	15	0	36,230	19	7	14,339	2	7	50,857	17	2
III. Surveys	...			6,149	12	11	19,182	18	8	25,332	11	7
IV. Public Works	29,402	8	9	48,398	18	2	26,368	11	0	104,169	17	11
V. Location of Settlers	...			4,964	11	6	12,864	3	3	17,828	14	9
VI. Compensation	...			2,565	2	0	597	4	10	3,162	6	10
VII. Lighthouses	...			16,790	10	8	12,406	5	9	29,196	16	5
VIII. Telegraphs	...			9,506	1	4	24,865	2	8	34,371	4	0
IX. Loan Act 1862:—												
Reinstatement of Taranaki	37,088	0	6	11,937	13	11	88,337	12	6	137,363	6	11
X. Discount on Debentures and Charges on negotiation	...			...			161,983	14	1	161,983	14	1
Total	172,959	7	10	826,698	12	5	579,485	8	2	1,579,143	8	5

NOTE.—In addition to the above, the Agents-General, were, on the 11th March, 1865, instructed to hand over to the Lords Commissioners of H. M. Treasury the sum of £500,000, in Debentures, bearing interest at 4 1/2 cent., in liquidation of the claim of the Imperial Government on the Colony.
Advances in the hands of Sub-Accountants are not included in this Statement.

* This amount includes pay, forage, and rations.
The Statement of Expenditure for the Quarter ended 31st March, 1865, already published, is incorporated herewith.

RETURN OF THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOLD EXPORTED FROM NEW ZEALAND FROM 1ST APRIL, 1857, TO MARCH 31ST, 1865.

PORT OF EXPORT.	PRODUCE OF THE GOLD FIELDS IN THE PROVINCE OF	DURING QUARTER ENDED MARCH 31ST, 1865.						EXPORTED PREVIOUS TO DEC. 31ST, 1864.		TOTAL EXPORTED FROM NEW ZEALAND TO 31ST MARCH, 1865.		
		To Great Britain.	To New South Wales.	To Victoria.	To Tasmania.	To other Places	Quantity.	Value.	Ozs.	£	Ozs.	£
		Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	£	Ozs.	£	Ozs.	£
Auckland	Auckland	...	1,292	...	...	...	1,292	3,870	9,524	29,875	10,816	33,745
Nelson	Nelson	...	5,536	...	...	...	12,856	49,797	78,428	303,909	91,284	353,706
	Canterbury	...	7,185	...	...	...			
	Marlborough	...	...	135	...	...				
Picton	"	...	2,987	...	...	...	2,987	11,576	24,088	92,335	27,075	103,911
Lyttelton	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	91	23	91
Dunedin	Otago	11142	22,128	52,211	...	...	86,988	337,080	1,637,448	6,345,108	1,724,436	6,682,188
Invercargill	"	...	...	1,432	...	...				
Bluff Harbor	"	...	...	75	...	...				
Totals		11142	39,128	53,853	...	...	104,123	402,323	1,749,511	6,771,318	1,853,634	7,173,641

Office of Commissioner of Customs,
Wellington, 17th May, 1865.

WM. FRANCE,
For Secretary and Inspector of Customs.

STATEMENT of the Average Amount of the LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the UNION BANK of AUSTRALIA, within the Colony of NEW ZEALAND, during the Quarter ended 27th MARCH, 1865.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Notes in Circulation	150,203	6	8	Coined Gold and Silver and other			
Bills in Circulation	25,863	1	7	Coined Metals	260,715	3	10
Balances due to other Banks				Gold and Silver in Bullion or Bars	7,309	1	11
Government Deposits	7,917	5	2	Notes and Bills of other Banks	3,957	4	3
Other Deposits	485,379	13	6	Balances due from other Banks	18,672	7	8
				{ Not bearing Interest	241,157	1	0
				Landed Property	17,000	0	0
				Amount of all other Securities—			
				1. Notes and Bills Discounted	682,401	4	2
				2. Colonial Government Securities	...		
				3. Other Funded Securities	...		
				4. Debts due to the Bank (exclusive of Debts abandoned as bad)	298,946	17	2
				5. Securities not included under the above heads	8,770	1	5
Total Average Liabilities	£910,520	7	11	Total Average Assets	£1,297,772	0	5

Amount of the Capital Stock paid up at the close of the Quarter ended 31st December, 1864	£	s.	d.
	1,250,000	0	0 sterling
Rate of the last Dividend declared to the Shareholders		18	½ cent ½ annum
Amount of the last Dividend declared	112,500	0	0
Amount of the Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend	368,128	12	3

Dated at Wellington, this 29th day of April, 1865.

J. CARTER, Manager.
EDWD. H. TATE, Accountant.

STATEMENT of the Average Amount of the LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES, in NEW ZEALAND, during the Quarter ended 31st MARCH, 1865.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Notes in Circulation	138,909	8	5	Coined Gold and Silver and other			
Bills in Circulation	210	15	8	Coined Metals	155,677	5	1
Balances due to other Banks	9,392	13	6	Gold and Silver in Bullion or Bars	20,687	18	7
Government Deposits				Notes and Bills of other Banks	2,948	9	5
Other Deposits	287,878	5	0	Balances due from other Banks	3,640	16	2
				{ Not bearing Interest	194,179	4	2
				Landed Property	9,470	15	4
				Amount of all other Securities—			
				1. Notes and Bills Discounted	365,165	13	2
				2. Colonial Government Securities	185,342	10	4
				3. Other Funded Securities	...		
				4. Debts due to the Bank (exclusive of Debts abandoned as bad)	155,159	3	9
				5. Securities not included under the above heads	87,901	0	2
Total Average Liabilities	£630,570	6	9	Total Average Assets	£985,993	12	0

Amount of the Capital Stock paid up at the date of last advices	£	s.	d.
	969,480	0	0
Rate of the last Dividend declared to the Shareholders	15	½ cent.	per annum and Bonus 2½ ½ cent., equal to
Amount of last Dividend declared	77,369	16	8
Amount of the Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend	323,160	0	0

Dated at Wellington, this 18th day of April, 1865.

EDWD. MILLER, Manager.
JOHN. W. MATTHEW, pro. Accountant.

STATEMENT of the Average Amount of LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, within the Colony, during the Quarter ended 31st MARCH, 1865.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Notes in Circulation	316,459	18 0	Coined Gold and Silver and other		
Bills in Circulation	19,942	13 11	Coined Metal	221,074	11 6
Balances due to other Banks	121,401	14 11	Gold and Silver in Bullion or Bars	53,765	6 3
Government Deposits	165,127	14 1	Notes and Bills of other Banks	4,355	7 2
Other Deposits {			Balances due from other Banks	25,283	5 8
			Not bearing Interest	709,072	4 11
			Bearing Interest	269,104	19 11
			Landed Property	17,350	1 10
			Amount of all other Securities—		
			1. Notes and Bills Discounted	876,772	8 7
			2. Colonial Government Securities	215,646	15 6
			3. Other Funded Securities	...	
			4. Debts due to the Bank (exclusive of Debts abandoned as bad)	615,600	3 7
			5. Securities not included under the above heads	152,911	7 11
Total Average Liabilities	£1,601,109	5 9	Total Average Assets	£2,182,759	8 0

Amount of the Capital Stock paid up at the close of the Quarter ended 31st March, 1865	£	s. d.
	485,094	0 0
Rate of the last Dividend declared to the Shareholders, equal to		15 1/2 cent.
Amount of the last Dividend declared	33,684	15 2
Amount of the Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend	152,876	14 7

Dated at Auckland, this 1st day of May, 1865.

D. L. MURDOCH, Inspector.
H. B. MACNAB, Chief Accountant.

STATEMENT of the Average Amount of LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the BANK OF OTAGO, (Limited), at DUNEDIN, during the Quarter ended 31st MARCH, 1865.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Notes in Circulation	19,865	3 4	Coined Gold and Silver, and other		
Bills in Circulation	1,208	7 1	Coined Metal	25,052	1 1
Balances due to other Banks	11,552	11 6	Gold or Silver in Bullion or Bars	2,557	19 9
Government Deposits	1,627	3 1	Notes and Bills of other Banks	624	1 8
Other Deposits {			Balances due from other Banks	1,350	5 10
			Not bearing Interest	50,969	4 8
			Bearing Interest	18,323	5 10
			Landed Property	16,351	1 1
			Amount of all other Securities—		
			1. Notes and Bills Discounted	88,960	1 0
			2. Colonial Government Securities	126,268	2 2
			3. Other Funded Securities	...	
			4. Debts due to the Bank (exclusive of Debts abandoned as bad)	106,479	11 4
			5. Securities not included under the above heads	70	3 2
Total Average Liabilities	£103,545	15 6	Total Average Assets	£367,713	7 1

Amount of the Capital Stock paid up at the close of the Quarter ended 31st March, 1865	£	s. d.
	132,159	0 0
Rate of the last Dividend declared to the Shareholders		...
Amount of the last Dividend declared		...
Amount of the Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend		...

Dated at Dunedin, this 5th day of April, 1865.

JOHN BATHGATE, Manager
H. EDGAR GLENNIE, Accountant.

STATEMENT of the Average Amount of LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the BANK of AUSTRALASIA, in NEW ZEALAND, during the Quarter ended 31st MARCH, 1865.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Notes in Circulation	27,020	10 9	Coined Gold and Silver and other		
Bills in Circulation	2,844	10 9	Coined Metals	61,852	11 1
Balances due to other Banks. . . . .	...		Gold and Silver in Bullion and Bars.	1,918	5 5
Government Deposits . . . . .	...		Notes and Bills of other Banks	84	12 2
Other Deposits { Not bearing In-terest	48,696	17 7	Balances due from other Banks . . . . .	...
{ Bearing Interest	23,443	4 7	Landed Property	19,200	0 0
			Amount of all other Securities—		
			1. Notes and Bills Discounted	258,110	7 9
			2. Colonial Government Securities . . . . .	...
			3. Other Funded Securities . . . . .	...
			4. Debts due to the Bank (exclu- sive of Debts abandoned as bad)	38,955	9 9
			5. Securities not included under the above heads	1,814	15 5
Total Average Liabilities	£102,005	3 8	Total Average Assets	£381,936	1 7

Amount of the Capital Stock paid up at the close of the Quarter ended 31st March, 1865 £ 1,050,000 0 0
 Rate of the last Dividend declared to the Shareholders 14 p cent.
 Amount of the last Dividend declared 63,000 0 0
 Amount of the Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend 340,681 11 0

Dated at Auckland, this 21st day of April, 1865.

GEO. MATSON, Manager.
 A. R. WEBB, Accountant.

STATEMENT of the Average Amount of LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the COMMERCIAL BANK of NEW ZEALAND (Limited), at DUNEDIN, during the Quarter ended 31st MARCH, 1865.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Notes in Circulation	£5,015	0 0	Coined Gold and Silver and other		
Bills in Circulation . . . . .	...		Coined Metal	5,060	12 6
Balances due to other Banks. . . . .	...		Gold and Silver in Bullion or Bars . . . . .	...
Government Deposits . . . . .	...		Notes and Bills of other Banks . . . . .	...
Other Deposits { Not bearing In-terest	8,600	15 6	Balances due from other Banks	1,154	3 6
{ Bearing Interest	30,605	9 8	Landed Property . . . . .	...
			Amount of all other Securities—		
			1. Notes and Bills Discounted	35,180	17 10
			2. Colonial Government Securities . . . . .	...
			3. Other Funded Securities . . . . .	...
			4. Debts due to Bank (exclusive of Debts abandoned as bad)	65,023	4 6
			5. Securities not included under the above heads	5,560	9 3
Total Average Liabilities.	£44,221	5 2	Total Average Assets	£111,979	7 7

Amount of the Capital Stock paid up at the close of the Quarter ended 31st March, 1865. £60,000 0 0
 Rate of the last Dividend declared to the Shareholders 10 p cent.
 Amount of the last Dividend declared not known.
 Amount of the Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend 4,714 14 8

Dated at Dunedin, this 31st day of March, 1865.

J. REID MACKENZIE, Chief Manager.
 PAT. MURRAY, Accountant.

STATEMENT of the Average Amount of LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the BANK of AUCKLAND, at AUCKLAND, during the Quarter ended 31st MARCH, 1865.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Notes in Circulation	4,264	4 7	Coined Gold and Silver and other		
Bills in Circulation	179	17 1	Coined Metal	4,539	19 0
Balances due to other Banks	5,155	16 5	Gold and Silver in Bullion or Bars . . . . .	...	...
Government Deposits . . . . .	...	...	Notes and Bills of other Banks	41	9 3
Other Deposits {	27,381	16 11	Balances due from other Banks	125	17 4
			{ Not bearing Interest	441	14 7
{ Bearing Interest	3,789	4 2	Landed Property . . . . .	...	...
			Amount of all other Securities—		
			1. Notes and Bills Discounted	38,928	17 3
			2. Colonial Government Securities . . . . .	...	...
			3. Other Funded Securities . . . . .	...	...
			4. Debts due to the Bank (exclusive of Debts abandoned as bad)	20,461	3 9
			5. Securities not included under the above heads	316	14 6
Total Average Liabilities			Total Average Assets	£64,855	15 8

Amount of the Capital Stock paid up at the close of the Quarter ended 31st March, 1865 £ s. d. 26,325 10 0
 Rate of the last Dividend declared to the Shareholders 10 p. ct. p. an.
 Amount of the last Dividend declared 720 16 5
 Amount of the Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend 200 0 0

Dated at Auckland, this 7th day of April, 1865. C. F. JOHNS, Manager. EDWD. HAMMOND, pro. Accountant.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Average LIABILITIES and ASSETS, and of the CAPITAL and PROFITS of the undermentioned BANKS of the COLONY, for the Quarter ended 31st MARCH, 1865.

BANKS.	LIABILITIES.				
	Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Union Bank of Australia	150,203 6 8	25,863 1 7	...	734,453 19 8	910,520 7 11
Bank of New South Wales	138,909 8 5	210 15 8	9,392 13 6	482,057 9 2	630,570 6 9
Bank of New Zealand	316,459 18 0	19,942 13 11	121,401 14 11	1,143,304 18 11	1,601,109 5 9
Bank of Otago	19,865 3 4	1,208 7 1	11,552 11 6	70,919 13 7	103,545 15 6
Bank of Australasia	27,020 10 9	2,844 10 9	...	72,140 2 2	102,005 3 8
Commercial Bank of New Zealand	5,015 0 0	...	...	39,206 5 2	44,221 5 2
Bank of Auckland	4,264 4 7	179 17 1	5,155 16 5	31,171 1 1	40,770 19 2
Totals	661,737 11 9	50,249 6 1	147,502 16 4	2,573,253 9 9	3,432,743 3 11

BANKS.	ASSETS.							
	Coin.	Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes and Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills discounted, and all other Debts due to the Banks.	Total Assets.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Union Bk. of Australia	260,715 3 10	7,309 1 11	17,000 0 0	3,957 4 3	18,672 7 8	990,118 2 9	1,297,772 0 5	
Bank of N. S. Wales	155,677 5 1	20,687 18 7	9,470 15 4	2,948 9 5	3,640 16 2	793,568 7 5	985,993 12 0	
Bank of New Zealand	221,074 11 6	53,765 6 3	17,350 1 10	4,355 7 2	25,283 5 8	1,860,930 15 7	2,182,759 8 0	
Bank of Otago	25,052 1 1	2,557 19 9	16,351 1 1	624 1 8	1,350 5 10	321,777 17 8	367,713 7 1	
Bank of Australasia	61,852 11 1	1,918 5 5	19,200 0 0	84 12 2	...	298,880 12 11	381,936 1 7	
Commercl. Bk. of N.Z.	5,060 12 6	...	...	...	1,154 3 6	105,764 11 7	111,979 7 7	
Bank of Auckland	4,539 19 0	...	441 14 7	41 9 3	125 17 4	59,706 15 6	64,855 15 8	
Totals	733,972 4	186,238 11 11	79,813 12 10	12,011 3 11	50,226 16 2	4,430,747 3	5,539,009 12 4	

BANKS.	CAPITAL AND PROFITS.			
	Capital paid up.	Rate per annum of last Dividend.	Amount of last Dividend declared.	Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Union Bank of Australia	1,213,325 0 0	18 per cent.	95,000 0 0	354,313 14 9
Bank of New South Wales	969,480 0 0	15 per cent. and bonus of 2½ per cent.	77,369 16 8	323,160 0 0
Bank of New Zealand	485,094 0 0	15 per cent.	33,684 15 2	152,876 14 7
Bank of Otago	132,159 0 0	...	...	...
Bank of Australasia	1,050,000 0 0	14 per cent.	63,000 0 0	340,681 11 0
Commercial Bank of New Zealand	60,000 0 0	10 per cent.	Not known	4,714 14 8
Bank of Auckland	26,325 10 0	10 per cent.	720 16 5	200 0 0
Totals	3,986,383 10 0		269,775 8 3	1,175,946 15 0

Treasury, Wellington, 26th May, 1865. J. WOODWARD, Assistant Treasurer.